536 of ouicou [kind of beer]. They must drink it to the last drop, even
273 if they are ready to burst. I have seen some almost choke, become pale and uncertain, and a Carib embraced them from behind to relieve them. He tightened their stomachs so hard that they vomited a part of it, but this was only to make room for more ouicou. [203]

[533] The Carib women only sing when they are drunk. They usually sing only one song, and this is sung so badly that we should weep
535 rather than laugh. When the women attempt to dance they are in no danger of getting pleurisy because they do not exert themselves jumping. The young people, married and unmarried, sometimes join together and pass entire nights in dancing, without daring to stop out of superstitious motivations. A woman takes a calabash full of peas or pebbles which rattle, and all dance to the cadence of this sound. Now and then they yell such sharp cries that it is startling. It is worse when the men perform a dance after having eaten Arawak. They make much more noise. A man carries a calabash at the end of a long pole and marching in front he makes it rattle. All the others follow him. Sometimes they are in a line and sometimes in a circle, in motion and not holding hands. At the same time they all have their left hand on their head and their right hand on their buttocks. Next, the right moves to their head and their left hand moves to their buttocks, and this continues. Joined with these movements is shuffling with their feet together which is very painful, yet they never jump or leave their position. [289]

[513] For their feasts they have twelve to fifteen large pots which hold as much as the same number of our casks would hold when filled with
524 drink. [119] When they wrestle the Caribs do not use body holds but only hold each other by the arm above the elbow. They give each other such jerks that one of the wrestlers, one day in my presence, was thrown to the ground by his adversary and stayed there more than a quarter of an hour before he regained consciousness. This exercise is common among them but only at their drinking parties. [368]

● 214 When a pirogue is made people are asked to help drag it down from the mountain to the sea. They are invited to the feast which follows. In this country if there is no feast, there is no work party. [144]

484 ajoupa or sheds, which they cover with leaves, and they sleep there. Most of them tie up their hammocks to a couple of trees and sleep without further ceremony. Unfortunately when they are in the woods [83] or along the seashore the mosquitos wake them up with their humming, and if this is not sufficient, they sting them so terribly that one must be an unfeeling fellow not to be bothered by them. [88]

28 352 The Caribs cut four big pieces of wood which are round and smooth. They lean and attach two of these to the purlins of the house. The other two are firmly bound crosswise over the first ones. One of these is above and the other is below, in proportion to the size of the hammock they wish to make. Around this frame women pass their cotton thread which they handle well, although they don't exert themselves too much. They leave half a foot unwoven at both extremities and divide this unwoven part into small groups of (looped) threads. They tie a thin cord, called ébenebou, at the first group of looped threads. This cord is extended (out from the threads) to the length of the arm and then is bent back and passed through the second bundle of looped threads (thereby forming a large loop). From the second bundle this same cord is extended outwards a similar distance and is bent back and passed through the third bundle of looped threads, and similar loops are made up to the last bundle of threads (where the ébenebou cord is tied). A thicker cord is passed through the tops of these large loops (which are thereby drawn together), and this is the cord by which they suspend the hammock wherever it will 513 be hung. This hammock is a protection against snakes, ants, and other dangerous pests. The Caribs make a fire underneath at night to protect themselves from mosquitos and cool air. I have seen some Frenchmen who put mattresses on these hammocks to sleep as in Europe, always in line with the long dimension. This is different from the Caribs who sleep across the shorter dimension (in line with the two suspended ends), and use half of the breadth as a covering. [192]

491 Among the Caribs a bridge is a plank of wood or a felled tree across a brook. They do not use anything to bridge the large rivers, and they either become wet or cross over them in a small canoe. [361]

● 396 The Caribs hollow out and make a small canoe from a tree called by the French Holland cheese, because the axe cuts it like cheese. These canoes are used either when they are grating manioc or to go to some neighboring place. It rots immediately if left on the ground, but when it is soaked in water it lasts a sufficiently long time if it is taken out and set to dry. [176]

"I have enlarged my canoe." When the log is hollowed out they turn the opening downward and make a fire beneath it. This makes the opening larger. Then they force a stout stick across it and spread the sides. They stop when it is the right size. [115]

Pirogues, called canaos, are the galleons of the Caribs. They are 60 feet long more or less. They are raised on the sides with planks. They hold crews of fifty to sixty men and even more. The distance between gunwales in the middle is eight to ten feet, and they have two very large and wide sails. They travel 200 to 300 leagues on the sea, and go as far as Cayenne and Surinam to join the Galibis who are their allies, either to barter their goods and bring back other kinds, or to form an army to attack the Arawaks who are their enemies. [108] They carry grated flour in bundles in their canoes. When they arrive at a place they press it and cook it. It is sometimes very sour when it is old. [264]

The French have learned from the Caribs how to dig out logs and make canoes, but they did not learn how to paddle and steer them, nor did they learn how to jump into the sea to right them when they have capsized. The Caribs are not afraid of capsizing, of wetting their clothes, or of losing everything and drowning. But the French for the most part are afraid of all these things, and do not wish to lose all their belongings from the canoe or risk their lives, for they have seen fatal accidents happen very often. [331]

In the islands worms pierce the hulls of boats so that after two years it is necessary to line them again or abandon them. [162] The Caribs take branches or sticks of mahot and peel off the bark which they crush with a stone. Then they cut it in pieces as long as a hand, and use it as oakum to calk the seams of their canoes. Sometimes they add gum instead of pitch, but not very often. [164] To make elemi gum they slash a chibou tree. The next day they collect the gum which flows out abundantly. The Caribs use it to tar their pirogues and make from it a beautiful black which they call cóina [185] Máne noumánien is a black resin from South America which they use as pitch. [362]

The paddles of the Caribs differ from French oars. They are polished and are about six feet long. They hold the top of the handle in one hand while the other hand is close to the blade. They dip it straight in, breaking the water when they paddle. [366] They use a

[502] little wooden pin set into the edge of a canoe which holds the paddle. [444] The tiller of a rudder is simply set, for there are no bolts, iron brace plates, or nails. However, it serves its purpose and they steer well at sea. [157] They use a long and strong pole which they carry in their canoes and pirogues in order to keep the prow headed into the waves and to keep the canoe from being thrown on shore. They also use this pole when embarking and disembarking. [265] For an anchor the Caribs use a great rock with small sticks fastened around it like a cage. They throw it into the sea and it is held by a heavy rope of mahot fiber which is fastened to the canoe. Those who [497] are able to do so trade with captains of ships to obtain cordage and anchors. [285] The conch shell is the horn and trumpet of the [538] Caribs. [60] They blow their horn when they intend to land. The Caribs always carry a conch shell in their pirogues to blow and announce their arrival to those of the carbet whom they are visiting. This is done in order that they may come to help them disembark, or if it is at night to bring fire so that the pirogue will not be run aground and broken. [467]

[536] They make a raft by assembling and binding logs from which they fish when they lack canoes. [87]

6. Birth, Education and Marriage

[894] [785] The Caribs observe fasts quite frequently, especially at the death of one of their relatives, upon the birth of their first child, after the capture of an enemy, etc. They usually spend the first five days without eating or drinking. The next four days they drink only a beverage made from boiled cassava. After this time they eat as much cassava starch as they like for a period of two or three months. After this period they continue to abstain from certain meats. The husband [876] rarely starts howling when his wife is in pangs of childbirth. On the contrary I have seen them coming from outdoors, secretly and stealthily, one month after the birth of the child in order to begin their seclusion and fasting. If one asks them questions about this custom they make no answer except to scorn those who do not follow the custom, although they do explain that if one does not behave in this way upon the child's birth, he would grow old sooner, be slower when he runs, and that internal disease would attack him strongly and this evil would spread to the child. [373]

513 never fades. Then they paint them with oil and urucu to protect them from rain. The Caribs always make a fire under their hammocks for they are very sensitive to cold. The fire also protects them from mosquitos, but chiefly the Caribs say the fire protects them from maboya—evil spirits.

501 The barbarians make two kinds of boats in which they go to sea. 396 Their boats are much different from our boats and sloops. We call the biggest of their boats pirogues and the Carib name for them is canoua. We call the smallest of their boats canoes which are called by them couliala. Both types are made from whole trees which they trim, dig out, and then complete with implements bought from Europeans such as axes, adzes, and other tools. Prior to the trade with Europeans they spent entire years making them. They felled trees or burned them at the base, hollowing them out with stone axes and with a small fire which progressed a little at a time all along the pirogue until it had made the desired shape.

The pirogues seem to be nothing more than two large planks joined together at the base and six or seven feet wide between gunwales. At both extremities are pieces of planks, especially on the poop, because the pirogues are almost always a little bit higher there than in the front.

Ordinarily the pirogues are not high enough with just these first side planks, and they build up the sides from one end to the other with planks fifteen to sixteen inches wide. Without using nails they lash and fit these planks upon the pirogue with twine made from mahot. Next they caulk the joints with oakum made from the beaten bark of mahot. Over this caulking they bind small sticks with mahot twine. This is indeed very watertight, but it is not permanent and must be done over again and again.

On both sides of the pirogue they lash long poles, inside, half a foot below the gunwales. At two-foot intervals they lash thwarts which rest upon these two poles, and these are used as benches when they paddle.

501 The pirogues are usually forty feet long and seven to eight feet wide. The rudder is only a plank set without iron or nails into another piece of wood. The pirogues sometimes carry fifty people together with all their luggage. They use both sails and paddles.

6: Taylor E-5 (1930-1937) 1938
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refers to the smaller boat as pirogue, and tells us that the Caribs called the larger one "bacassa." He says:

> The pirogue measured 20 feet in length by 4 feet 6 inches in breadth in the middle. Both ends were pointed and higher than the middle by about 1 to 20 inches. It was divided by nine benches, behind each of which—at about 8 inches distant from and higher than the seat—was a stick the size of an [illegible] whose ends stuck into the sides of the pirogue, and which served to support and keep open the sides of the craft as also for the paddlers to lean against.

He goes on to say:

> The bacassa was 42 feet long and almost 7 feet wide in the middle. The forward end was raised and pointed in a similar manner to the pirogue, but the after end was flat and shaped like a poop. It had benches like the pirogue. Both craft were built of red cedar (*Cedrela odorata*). The sides of the bacassa had been raised about 15 inches by the addition of boards of the same wood, split with an axe and not sawn. Neither boat had a rudder, steering was accomplished with the aid of a paddle a good third bigger than those serving to row, or, as they say in the islands, "swim" the boat. The Caribs' pirogues have usually two masts and two square sails, the bacassa, three masts.

This extract—obviously an accurate and painstaking description of the Carib craft of his day—is interesting for the sake of comparison. The dugout canoes made by the Caribs of Dominica today, though of a general resemblance, differ in several respects from those just mentioned. To begin with, they usually are much smaller (especially when we consider that the Parisian foot was almost an inch longer than ours). Those made today range from 16 to 30 feet in length, but one of 21 feet is considered a good-sized canoe. The proportions remain sensibly the same. Then again, Labat does not speak of the smaller vessel's sides being raised by boards, which they now invariably are. Red cedar, or acajou (*Cedrela odorata*), though still fairly common in the woods, is no longer used for canoe building, its place being taken by the gommier tree (*Dacryodes hexandra*). Nevertheless, much remains that is unchanged and traditional in the making and shaping of the Carib canoes.

Having found a suitable tree—that is to say, one of sufficient symmetry, proportions, and perfection—the Carib proceeds to fell it unaided, an operation which usually takes him from dawn until sunset. If in a hurry for the boat, he will build himself a karbé on the spot, and subsist on whatever wild foods the forest may provide until the canoe is ready for hauling. More often, however, he will leave the felled tree for days, and return home to attend to other matters. In the latter case he takes the precaution of felling his tree only at the new moon; for were he to do so at any other time grubs would soon take possession and the wood become spoiled by borers. The tree is next shaped and dug out or, to use the patois term, "fouillé," first with an ax, then with a hand adze. Supposing our Carib stays on the job all and every day, it will now take him anything from 4 days to 2 weeks—depending on the size of the canoe and

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396 the diligence of its maker—until he is ready for "hauling." This takes 10 to 12 men, and is usually paid for—like all work the Caribs do to help one another—by a liberal provision of rum. Cords of maho or of natural liana are attached to the canoe through eyelets pierced in its prow, and the boat literally hauled, to the rhythm of chanties reserved for these occasions, through dense bush and by rough forest tracks, up and over an incredibly steep ridge and down to the home of the new craft's master, where it is installed in the shade of some nearby tree to be finished and bordered.

Although the heaviest of the work is now done, the canoe is as yet only half made. Work goes on with the hand adze until the sides are of the requisite even thickness and the prow properly shaped and smoothed. Supposing the canoe to have a total length of 24 feet, its greatest width in the *middle*, at this stage, will not be more than 18 or 20 inches. Before it can be serviceable the canoe must be opened. This is done by half filling the interior with stones and water, and leaving them thus until the wood has begun to warp. Fires are then lit on either side and a few feet distant. The canoe opens up under the influence of the heat like a flower in the sun. While this process is going on, a number of cross sticks, known as "totes" (Carib, "totaka," to support) are introduced to aid the process and keep the sides open. When a width of 3 feet to 3 feet 6 inches has been attained amidships (the two ends having been previously tied securely to prevent splitting) the fires are extinguished. Five or six knees, or "courbes," of white cedar or other pliable wood are now hewn and bent into shape and fixed in place at intervals across the bottom of the boat in order to strengthen it. The canoe is now ready to have its sides raised by the addition of two boards or planks of the same wood as the boat, i. e., gunnier. These are hewn in such a way (not sawn) as to compensate for the loss of depth amidships due to the opening up; and have a width varying from about 9 inches at the forward end by 15 or more in the middle to about 8 inches aft. Thin strips of wood, known as "taquets," are fixed between the knees; but whereas the latter reach only to the mouth of the dugout proper, the former come up to join the gunwale, which encircles the upper edge of the raised sides, or bordage. The number of seats, of permanent cross beams, or totes, will depend on the size of the canoe and the use for which it is destined. In Labat's day manpower—for speed and strength in warfare—was the most important factor; today, convenience for fishing or for carrying loads is the first consideration. Two benches and three totes (two of the latter being pierced to take masts) would be usual in a canoe of the size (24 feet) we are considering. As Father Labat goes on to say, the Caribs' canoes have, as a rule, two masts (bois côte, *Tapura guianensis*, or bois violon, *Guatteria* sp., being the best woods for this pur-

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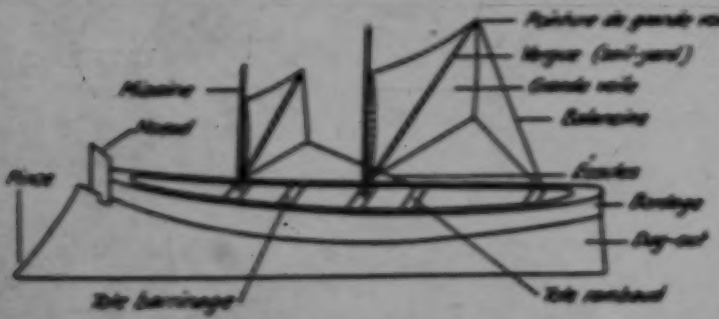
pose), and two square lugsails, traversed diagonally by yards. The 376
local names for various parts of the boat and rigging are given in the diagram (fig. 35). Curious is the forward part of the finished canoe: the prow, called noesal (knot), forming a separate piece shaped out of white cedar (*Tecoma leucoxylon*), and the stem, or pince, with its forward cant. The noesal is fitted into the front of the canoe proper, with which it forms an angle, and to it are attached the sides and gunwale. The canoe is caulked along the jointure of the sideboards (and if and where there are any defects) with cotton lint or plantain straw soaked in a mixture of shark oil and powdered gum boiled together.

As will readily be seen from the above, such a canoe is, at the very least, 2 weeks in the making. Besides a good deal of labor, it has cost

[50]



its owner the price of the rum for the hauling. It is all the more significant of the Carib's character that he will often, when pressed for cash, sell his craft for as little as $3.

Although the Caribs have, to some extent, adopted our oars—just as we sometimes use paddles—the latter are still common for steering and, under certain circumstances, for propelling their dugouts. It is undeniable that the decreased necessity for speed and strength in the shape of manpower has diminished the importance of paddles and, consequently, the skill employed in their making. The best woods known and used in Dominica for this purpose are bois calinite (*Chrysophyllum globrum*) and quina (*Exostemma caribbeum*). The size and shape of the modern paddles is much the same as those of the old days (about 5 feet long, of which the blade occupies a quarter to a third), but there is no ornamentation in the shape of grooves or lines of any sort at the present time.

Fishing

Having forgotten the use of bows and arrows, it is natural that 226
river and sea food should form the most important food adjunct of the present-day Caribs in Dominica. Owing to the roughness of the

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c, Working on canoe before hardening. b, Hand adz at work on interior of canoe. a, Preparation for hardening canoe.

[p. 159-C]

224 If fish forms such a large part of the diet of the Caribs, it is be-
396 cause boating and fishing have always been a favorite occupation for
them. The canoes which they still use today are hollowed out from
the trunks of large trees, particularly the gum-tree, the giant of the
forest. The word canoe is, moreover, like the word hammock, a
word of Carib origin, imported into Europe by the Spanish. These
542 boats are today used only for fishing, but formerly the Caribs—who
805 are excellent seamen and even have, according to certain writers,
821 some notion of the stars and know how to calculate time and the
seasons—ventured quite far out to sea and went easily from one
481 island to another. They were, besides, admirable swimmers, right-
ing their canoes when they capsized, while the women kept afloat
in the water, carrying their children at their breasts.

411 Their weapons for hunting and war were formerly bows and
arrows, with tips carved from fish bones or tortoise-shell and often
poisoned with the juice of certain plants. Of an unequalled skill
from childhood in handling bows and arrows, the Caribs quickly be-
came as adept at using guns when they were given them. The club,
called bouton or boutou was also a powerful weapon in their hands.
It was often carved and the hatchings were painted in various colors.
As for the war hatchets of polished stone, found in the excavations
on Dominica /140/ and other islands, they seem rather to have be-
longed to the Tainos than to the Carib (1). These hatchets bear a

1. Beuchat (H.) Manuel d'archeologie americaine /Manual of American Archeology/. Paris, 1912.

great resemblance to those found in the Guianas and in northern Brazil; there is a fine collection of them in the Museum of Roseau.

532 The arts seem to have been very little developed among the
212 Caribs of the Antilles, but some crude drawings or petroglyphs found
on the rocks in the islands which they inhabited have been attributed
to them, particularly in the vicinity of the town of Trois Rivieres, in
Guadeloupe, and in the island of St. John.

515 Of naturally cleanly habits the Caribs bathed every day in the
sea or in the rivers before staining their bodies with roucou. They
have retained the habit of taking frequent baths and this hygienic
[104] care has protected them from a great number of illnesses; yaws,
which is very common among the blacks of the Antilles, is rare in
the Carib population.

13: Hodge & Taylor N. E-5 (1930-1956) 1957
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fish from biting by causing their mouths to become soft. Cornsoul leaves are also boiled alone to produce a tea drunk by those with colds and fever, or by women in labour (parturition); the leaves are also used for bathing (adults or children).

Specimen citation: 396.

Annona reticulata Linnaeus, Sp. Pl. 537. 1753.

Custard Apple, Bullock's Heart. — Cachima, Cachima Coeur de Boeuf. — **alabélive** (m), **kwéwa**.

This is another common West Indian species, varieties of which produce edible fruits.

The bark is employed by the Caribs to bandage sprains and dislocations; when so used it is kept moist with salt water. A tea is brewed from cachima leaves, together with the leaves of the pigeon pea [*Cajanus cajan* (L.) Millsp.], and this is drunk by individuals suffering from fever.

Specimen citation: 3358.

Annona squamosa Linnaeus, Sp. Pl. 537. 1753.

Sweetsop, Sugar Apple. — Pomme Canelle. — **kalGéri**.

Like the preceding species this small West Indian tree is widely cultivated for its edible fruit.

The leaves are made into a "tea", drunk as a supposed cure for a painful spleen (a common complaint among Caribs).

Specimen citation: no herbarium material collected.

Guatteria caribaea Urban, Symb. Ant. 4: 240. 1905.

Guatteria cowpeu Griesbach, Fl. Br. W. I. 7, 1859, nom. Dunal.

Cananga caribaea Britton in Br. & Wils. Bot. P. R. (Sci. Surv. Puerto Rico & Virg. Isls. 5). 311. 1924.

Mabo (often spelled mahet, mahoe, or mahaut) Noir, Bois Violon.

A medium-sized forest tree found in Puerto Rico and recorded in the Lesser Antilles from Guadeloupe to Grenada.

Bois violon possesses a good wood often made by the Caribs into boards. Young specimens of this species are also fashioned into masts for dugouts. The strong bark furnishes a rope fiber from which are constructed the halyards, etc., for sails. Such

13: Hodge & Taylor M, E-5 (1930-1956) 1957
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material is used also in calking canoes[34]. By some Indians mako bois fiber is considered superior to that of mako doux (*Hibiscus tiliaceus*); by others it is considered inferior.

Specimen citation: 3256.

Guaiacum laurifolia (Swartz) A. Richard[35] in Sagra, Fl. Cub. 20. 1845.
Bois Pian.

A forest tree recorded in the Antilles from Cuba to Dominica.

The dense, fine-grained, tough, yellow wood is said to equal lignumvitae, and is imported into England under the name «lignumvitae spars» (18).

Bois Pian wood has a strong, pharmaceutical odor when cut, and its sap is said by some to have been used by the Caribs in the treatment of yaws («pians»). However, the name may allude to the characteristic yaw-like markings found on the trunk.

Specimen citation: 28 (T), 129 (T).

LAURACEAE. Laurel Family.

Ocotea sp.[36]
Laurier de rose. — *Bolèwaka.*

In Dominica laurier de rose occurs on forested slopes from lower to middle elevations, but due to its general demand for construction purposes it has become rare.

The aromatic, strong, durable timber of this species formerly was much used by the Caribs for fashioning the boards on which they slept in their wooma, etc.

Specimen citation: 102 (T).

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[34] When so employed it is mixed with gumma (gum elemi, *Bursera simaruba*) boiled in shark oil.

[35] A provisional identification, based only on sterile material.

[36] The available herbarium material of laurier de rose includes only staminate flowers making it difficult to determine the species with any certainty but the specimen suggests either *O. dominicana* Mez. or *O. sinuata* Mez. The species *Phoebe elongata* (Vahl) Nees has also been tentatively identified as laurier de rose.

13: Hodge & Taylor N. E-5 (1930-1956) 1957
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BURSERACEAE. Gumbo-Limbo Family.

K 629 **Bursera simaruba** (Linnaeus) Sargent, Gard. & Forest 2: 260. 1889.

Bursera gummifera Linnaeus, Sp. Pl. ed. 2: 471. 1762.

Elaphrium simaruba Rose in No. Am. Fl. 25: 246. 1911.

Gumbo-Limbo, West Indian Birch, Turpentine Tree, Gum Tree. — Gommier Rouge.

This conspicuous tree is widespread in the West Indies, also in the continental American tropics, particularly in dry thickets at lower elevations.

In the Greater Antilles gumbo-limbo is frequently planted as a roadside shade tree.

[752] The Caribs apply the fragrant gum of gommier rouge locally
[417] as a plaster for contusion or internal injury. Because cut posts readily take root and grow, the tree is also used to construct «live» fences.

Specimen citation: 3146.

Dacryodes excelsa Vahl, Skr. Nat. Selsk. 6: 117. 1810.

Dacryodes hexandra Griesbach, Fl. Br. W. I. 174. 1859.

Gommier. — *rôle* («support, buttress»).

A tall columnar tree found in the Antilles from Puerto Rico to Grenada. In Dominica's mountain rain forests the gommier is one of the dominant species.

Throughout the Caribbee isles the straight trunks of this species have been much used in the construction of dugout canoes.

A white fragrant resinous gum (known to the Caribs as *karukoi*),
[314] «gum elemi» exudes freely from any incision made on the slaty gray trunks of gommier trees. The material hardens in the air so the gum can be readily scraped off and put to a number of uses.
[302] Barrot (?) records that it served as an unguent used by the youths and maidens on feast days. It is employed to light fires
[373] and to make torches [with the wick of pounded bois diable wood (*Licania tiruaiensis*), tree fern candex (*Cyathea arborea*), or z'icaque wood (*Chrysobalanus icaco*)]. Boiled together with shark oil
[314] and mixed with cotton-lint, mahoe fiber (*Guatteria*, *Hibiscus*, etc.),

13: Hodge & Taylor N, E-5 (1930-1956) 1957
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824X

or plantain straw (*Musa*), it is used to calk canoes. When burnt [396] ●
the gum produces a fine black soot, called by the Caribs *kwina*, [386
which was formerly mixed with oil to form a black paint for 302]
coloring strands of larouman (*Ischnosiphon arouma*) or for drawing
decorative lines on the face or body. The gum serves as a masti-
catory said to allay shortness of breath, and is also applied to [278]
an aching or hollow tooth.

Present day Carib craftsmen fashion their dugout canoes from 396
the straight trunks of the gommier[31]. A selected tree is felled, 824X
hollowed and shaped with axe and adze, and then opened — a
widening process affected by applying weights (usually stones)
within and gentle heat from low fires built along both sides of
the trunk. Planks, usually hewn from gommier, are then added
to the gunwales thus raising the sides. Cassava troughs and wooden [412]
kitchen mortars are constructed from the trunks of smaller gom-
mier trees.

Specimen citation: 653, 2969.

MELIACEAE. Mahogany Family.

824X

Carapa guianensis Aublet, Pl. Guian. 2. Suppl. 32. 1775.
Acajou. — Bois Carapat, Carapate (from the Carib word, *karapa*,
meaning «oil»). — *kudko*.

A large tree reported in the Lesser Antilles from Guadeloupe
to Trinidad and also native to tropical South America. According
to Williams and Cheesman (67) the reddish wood is suitable for
general construction purposes and the oil from the seeds is useful

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[31] In the time of Breton and Labat such dugouts were sometimes constructed from a tree known as red cedar (acajou rouge). Breton (7) writes: «The French call it acajou rouge... shingles are made of it to cover the houses... the savages make their canoes of it, and joiners what they please. Moreover it smells very good; its seed might well be used to make oil». Unfortunately at least two species in Dominica are known today as acajou, and each possesses a fragrant wood. Only one of these, *Cedrela odorata* L., goes under the Creole name of acajou rouge. Although the characteristics of acajou rouge fulfill somewhat Father Breton's description, the other acajou, *Carapa guianensis*, is the only tree known to the Caribs of the Reserve under this name. Furthermore, the seeds of *Carapa guianensis* were formerly utilized [314]
by Caribs in making carapa oil; the samara-like cases of *Cedrela* scarcely fulfill Breton's description.

13: Hodge & Taylor N, E-5 (1930-1956) 1957
ST13 Callinago ST13

medicinally, as an insect repellant, for burning, and for soap and candle manufacture.

Carapate is a source of local timber, but to the present day Carib it is known principally as a « hunter's tree » because its fruit is much sought out by game birds. In the past the wood was used for canoes (see footnote [21]). Formerly an oil, much used both as a hair dressing and an insect-repelling constituent of *roku* (*Bixa orellana*) body paint, was made from the seeds; but castor oil from the seeds of *Ricinus communis* has now replaced it.

Specimen citation: 128 (T), 145 (T).

MALPHIGIACEAE. Malphigia Family.

Banisteria longifolia Swartz, Prodr. 75. 1788.
Heteropteris platyptera DeCandolle, Prodr. 1: 592. 1824.
Corde Caco, Cercle Caco, Sec Caco.

A woody liana of the Lesser Antilles.

The stout stems of corde caco are employed by the Caribs as binding edging for cassava sifters, shoulder carry-alls, tambours basques, and mats.

Specimen citation: 3167, 3270.

Byrsonima spicata (Cavendish) DeCandolle, Prodr. 1: 580. 1824.
Bois Tan [22], Moricypre, Moricypre Blanc (6). — *murli*, *mulli*.

This tree is common in moist forests throughout the West Indies and continental tropical America.

The even-grained timber of bois tan is used for posts and elsewhere on the island for furniture. The fruits are edible and are much sought after by game birds hence bois tan is known as a « hunter's tree ». As its vernacular name implies, there is contained in the bark a tannin which is sometimes used locally for preparing hides. When the Carib hunter desires to hunt agouti (*Dasyprocta* sp.) he first washes his dog (and sometimes himself) with a potion or « chance » made by macerating the bark of bois

[22] Not to be confused with another tree, *Picramnia pentandra*, also called « tan », and also utilised by the Caribs.

13: Hodge & Taylor N. E-5 (1930-1956) 1957
ST13 Callinago ST13

Timber from young specimens is used by the Caribs for making masts for dugout canoes, while the buttresses (« wings ») of old trunks are employed for fashioning paddles. The fruit is edible and is frequently used by Indian hunters.

Specimen citation: 25 (T), 1322.

EUPHORBIACEAE. Spurge Family.

Amanoa caribæa Krug & Urban, Notizbl. Berl. Bot. Gard. 1 (10): 326. 1897.

Carapite [23].

This large tree is apparently limited to the mountain rainforests of Guadeloupe and Dominica.

The purplish black wood of carapite is filled with white flecks or deposits, and is so exceedingly hard and heavy that it lasts well in the ground or when exposed to moisture. The Caribs appreciate its durability, and consequently often utilize it for housepiles, etc.

Specimen citation: 1326, 1889.

Euphorbia hypericifolia Linnaeus, Sp. Pl. 454. 1753.

Chamaesyce hypericifolia Millspaugh, Field Mus. Bot. 2: 302. 1909.

Mal Nommé, Mal Dormi. — *dkulidrasi* (« eye medicine »), *alâuali âku liã*.

A common annual weed found throughout the West Indies and continental tropical America.

An infusion made by the Caribs from this plant is taken to lessen uterine pains; the same type of infusion or the expressed juice is used in sore eyes or to cure a sty in the eye, etc.

Specimen citation: 563, 564, 3039.

Hippomane mancinella Linnaeus, Sp. Pl. 1191. 1753.

Manchineel, Majini (from the Spanish: manzanilla, « little apple »). — *balaûbukuru* (« sea-venom »).

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[23] Not to be confused with (bois) carapate (*Cavapa guianensis*) or carapate (*Ricinis communis*).

13: Hodge & Taylor N, E-5 (1930-1956) 1957
ST13 Callinago ST13

X824

Fig. 25

Fig. 26

396
501
227

Fig. 27

Fig. 28

Dominica Carib plants. — Fig. 25 – Arrowroot, *Maranta arundinacea*, a valuable food and charm plant. — Fig. 26 – Giant boles of the gommier, *Dacryodes excelsa*, source of a useful gum resin and wood for the manufacture of dugout canoes, cassava troughs, and kitchen mortars. Closeup shows incisions at base of trunk made for stimulating the flow of the fragrant gum. — Fig. 27 – « Opening » a gommier canoe at Salybia. Low fires have been built closely paralleling the canoe which has been weighted with stones and water to aid in the spreading process. — Fig. 28 – Gommier canoes on the beach at Salybia, showing the planked sides. The nets (*Kali*), drying on the canoe paddles, are for catching flyingfish and are made from split bamboo.

[Opposite p. 578]

13: Hodge & Taylor N. E-5 (1930-1956) 1957
ST13 Callinago ST13

wound around the left wrist and forefinger. The spindle was set rotating by rolling its lower end (below the whorl) sharply down the thigh with the right hand. The thread thus spun was rolled onto the spindle-shank (above the guard) and the process recommenced. Cotton thread thus spun was used for weaving hammocks [39], head and leg bands [40], and more recently for mending clothes. Today cotton fiber is used principally for stuffing pillows and mattresses, and for calking canoes. However, a ritual bath, given to the mother after childbirth, utilized coton noir; it is discussed under *Ocimum micranthum*.

Specimen citation: 114 (T), 115 (T), 2541.

Hibiscus esculentus Linnaeus, Sp. Pl. 696. 1753.
Abelmoschus esculentus Moench, Meth. 617. 1794.

Okra. — Gombo. — *inéku* (see also *Lonchocarpus* spp.).

A native of the Old World tropics, this species is widely cultivated. It was first recorded from the West Indies in 1750 (21), and is a familiar garden vegetable in Dominica.

Okra is either eaten as a vegetable or is used as an ingredient in a local soup known as «calalou». However, a Carib hunter must not put any gombo in the pot with the game he cooks or his dogs and gun would lose their power of taking any more game of that sort. The leaves are used as shampoo in washing the hair to promote growth. A superstition also exists that eaten gombo tops will cause one to meet the persons who have been speaking ill of one.

Specimen citation: 136 (T).

Hibiscus tiliaceus Linnaeus, Sp. Pl. 694. 1753.
Hibiscus elatus Swartz, Prodr. 102. 1788.
Pariti tiliaceum St. Hilaire, Fl. Bras. Merid. 1: 256. 1827.

Mahoe. — Maho (also spelled mahot, or mahaut) Doux. — *uainiu*, *uáiu*.

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[39] It is thought that the Island Caribs first introduced the cotton hammock into the Lesser Antilles from continental South America.

[40] Such articles were all listed by CHANCA (69) in his famous letter, and it is interesting to note that certain of these are still woven by the Caribs of Guiana.

13: Hodge & Taylor N. E-5 (1930-1956) 1957
ST13 Callinago ST13

824X

This tree is a ubiquitous pantropical strand species.

Rope and twine are made from the fibrous bark which is sometimes used in calking[41] dugouts.

Specimen citation: 20 (T), 3381.

Sida spp.

Balié, Balié savane.

Several species (*S. carpinifolia* L. f., *S. cordifolia* L., *S. rhombifolia* L., etc.) of this weedy, semi-woody tropical genus grow commonly along roadsides or in waste places in Dominica.

Crude brooms are made by binding together a number of uprooted plants of balié. With the stiff roots of these the Carib sweeps either his red clay yard or the floor of his house.

Specimen citation: 545, 546, 547, 548, 3373.

Urena spp.

Maho (also spelled mahot, mahoe, or mahaut) Cousin. — *matérebe.*

Two shrubby, weedy species of this genus (*U. sinuata* L., and *U. lobata* L.) are found in waste places throughout the tropical regions of the world.

The Carib does not distinguish between these two species but calls them both maho cousin. The expressed juice of the pounded bark is taken as a cure for dysentery. The whole plant is brewed to make a tea used against cough.

Specimen citation: 1 (T), 2927.

BOMBACACEAE. Silk-Cotton Tree Family.

Ceiba pentandra (Linnaeus) Gaertner, Fr. & Sem. 2: 244. 1791.

Eriodendron anfractuosum DeCandolle, Prodr. 1: 479. 1824.

Ceiba caribaea A. Chevalier, Rev. Bot. Appl. 17: 188, 266. 1937.

Kapok, Silk Cotton Tree. — Fromager. — *kumáka.*

This giant buttressed species is a conspicuous tree of the American tropics. In Dominica fromager grows as scattered indi-

[41] When so used it is mixed with gomme (« gum elemi », *Dacryodes excelsa*) boiled in shark oil.

13: Hodge & Taylor N, E-5 (1930-1956) 1957
ST13 Callinago ST13

viduals throughout the drier coastal woodlands. The light wood is utilized in the West Indies for boats, canoes [42], tubs, etc. (8), while the silky floss of the fruit is the kapok of commerce and as such has many modern uses. These uses were prophesied by CHANCA (69) who noted great numbers of trees on Hispaniola.

This species is believed to be the home of spirits who would be angry if their house was disturbed. For this reason the tree is usually left alone. However, fromager trees are deciduous for a period from March to May at which time it is believed the tree spirits are absent. Presumably during this period the trees may be felled. Caribs rarely use the floss to stuff pillows and mattresses for they believe their sleep would be haunted ; instead they utilize the inferior floss of *Ochroma* for this purpose.

Specimen citation : 543, 1649, 3703.

Ochroma pyramidale (Cavendish) Urban, Fedde Repert. Beihefte. 5 : 123. 1920.

Ochroma lagopus Swartz, Prodr. 98. 1788.

Balsa, Corkwood. — Bois Flot. — *mápuia ámuse* (m) (« bush-spirit's stock »), *róbu*.

Balsa is a quick growing weedy tree common in the West Indies and on the continent from Central America to Bolivia. In Dominica it is generally found in woodlands at lower elevations.

The white, soft, very light wood is much employed for floats, rafts, aircraft construction, and generally as a cork substitute, while the bark yields both a tannin and a fiber used in making ropes (8). The commercial center of balsa wood production is in western Ecuador.

Caribs use the wooly hairs within the capsular fruits for stuffing pillows and mattresses.

Specimen citation : 3311.

Quararibaea turbinata (Swartz) Poiret in Lam. Encycl. Suppl. 4 : 636. 1816.

Myrodia turbinata Swartz, Prodr. 103. 1788.

Swizzle-Stick Tree. — Lélé.

[42] LAS CASAS records that canoes, each holding as many as 80 persons, were made from this species in Cuba and Hispaniola (35).

13: Hodge & Taylor N. E-5 (1930-1956) 1957
ST13 Callinago ST13

A rather small tree of the West Indies and continental tropical America. In Dominica it occurs at lower and middle elevations.

The light-yellow flecked wood of this species has a characteristic odor of curry powder. West Indian swizzle-sticks are generally made from the whorled twigs of this tree, and although such utensils are more popularly known as necessary accessories in the mixing of rum punches, they also have other domestic uses.

The Caribs of Dominica employ swizzle-sticks in the mixing of such daily necessities as chocolate beverages, calalou soup, and cassereep or tumali sauce.

Specimen citation : 109 (T).

STERCULIACEAE. Cocoa-Tree Family.

Sterculia caribaea R. Brown in Benn. Pl. Jav. Rar. 228. 1844. Mahot (also spelled maho, mahoe, or mahaut) Cochon.

A familiar tree in Dominica at middle elevations, this species is found also in Jamaica, and in the Lesser Antilles from Guadeloupe to Trinidad and the Guianas.

Planks split (not sawn) from the very light timber are used by the Island Caribs to build up the sides of cheaply constructed dugouts (gommier is used in the better canoes). An inferior rope is made from the fibrous bark for rough and ready use, tying cattle, etc. The same fiber, mixed with gomme (« gum elemi », *Dacryodes excelsa*), boiled in shark oil, is employed in calking dugouts.

Specimen citation : 541, 3462.

Theobroma cacao Linnaeus, Sp. Pl. 782. 1753.
Cacao, Cocoa-Tree. — *kábu*.

Cacao, a native of continental tropical America, is widely cultivated in the world's tropics. In Dominica the species is commonly grown as a commercial crop in the sheltered river valleys and moist ravines.

The seeds (known as « nibs »), first roasted, shelled, and pounded in a wooden mortar are then emulsified by the Caribs in boiling water (milk is hardly used !) as a breakfast food. Formerly piment

13: Hodge & Taylor N, E-5 (1930-1956) 1957
ST13 Callinago ST13

824x

CACTACEAE. Cactus Family.

Opuntia dillenii (Ker-Gawl.) Haworth, Suppl. Pl. Succ. 79. 1819. Prickly Pear. — Raquette. — *bâta, páta.*

This species of coastal sands and rocks is to be found on most shores bordering on the Caribbean, from Florida to northern South America.

Apparently on the wetter windward coast of Dominica raquette seldom sets fruit but elsewhere on the island the fruit is eaten and is used in the preparation of a culinary dye.

[278]

The Caribs employ the fleshy joints in their treatment of enlarged or painful spleen. This treatment, called « haler la rate », consists of local manipulation and massage with the hand and with leaves of *Ricinus communis*. A raquette joint the exact size of the right foot (the side opposite the location of the pain) is found, is deprived of its prickles so that it can be made to fit the foot and is then punctured all over and hung over a fire to dry and shrink. As the joint shrinks the spleen is supposed to shrink likewise and to assume its normal size.

755

824x

Specimen citation: 3814.

THYMELAEACEAE. Mezereon Family.

Daphnopsis caribaea Grisebach, Fl. Br. W. I. 278. 1860. Maho (often spelled mahot, mahoe, or mahaut) Piment.

824x

This medium-sized tree is a native of Puerto Rico and the Lesser Antilles. In Dominica it is common in thickets or woodland borders at lower and middle elevations.

The rope and twine made from the tough fibrous bark are considered by the Carib inferior to that fashioned from mahot doux (*Hibiscus tiliaceus*). However maho piment rope is used more frequently than any other for hauling dugout canoes from the interior forests to the coast. The fiber is also infrequently employed in calking canoes[48]. A tea is made from the leaves of maho piment, and is used in a bath which will supposedly loosen any « spell » under which a person has been placed. Another tea is

[283]

[396]

[789]

[48] When so used it is mixed with gomme (« gum elemi », *Daeryodes excelsa*) boiled in shark oil.

13: Hodge & Taylor N, E-5 (1930-1956) 1957
ST13 Callinago ST13

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According to the Carib, the hard, durable, tough wood of bois calmite is one of the best for the manufacture of canoe paddles. The small fruits are edible.

Specimen citation: 3368.

Manilkara nitida (Sessé & Mociño) Dubard, Ann. Mus. Col. Marseille ser. 3. 3: 18. 1915.

Mimusops nitida Urban, Symb. Ant. 5: 167. 1904.

Bumelia retusa Grisebach, Fl. Br. W. I. 401. 1861, as to Dominica plant, *non* Swartz.

Bullet Weed, Bully Tree. — Balata. — *bálata.*

A tall tree known from Hispaniola, Puerto Rico, Tortola, St. Jan, and Dominica. On the latter island it is found at lower elevations. The hard, reddish-brown, resistent wood is valued in Dominica for construction work.

313
262

Caribs utilize the timber of *bálata* as well as its edible fruits.

Specimen citation: 104 (T).

Mastichodendron foetidissimum (Jacquin) Lam in Rec. Trav. Bot. Neérl. 36: 521. 1939.

Sideroxylon foetidissimum Jacquin, Enum. 15. 1760.

Sideroxylon mastichodendron Jacquin, Coll. 2: 253. 1788.

Acoma (or Acomat) St. Christophe. — *ákuma.*

A tree ranging throughout the West Indies from Florida to Barbados. In Dominica the species occurs at lower elevations.

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Acoma St. Christophe supplies one of the most durable of native building timbers found on the island. It was formerly much sought after by the Caribs.

Specimen citation: no herbarium material collected.

Oxythece fabrilis Pierre in Urban, Symb. Ant. 5. 160. 1904.

Balate.

A large tree recorded only from Guadeloupe and Dominica.

313
262
272

Balate possesses a hard wood (but inferior to that of *bálata*), used by the Caribs for timber. The fruits of this species are eaten by children and others, and were formerly employed to make a beverage.

Specimen citation: 105 (T).

13: Hodge & Taylor N, E-5 (1930-1956) 1957
ST13 Callinago ST13

[824] However no authentic herbarium material of this species has been been collected on Dominica.

Tabebuia pallida (Lindley) Miers, Proc. Roy. Hort. Soc. **3**: 199. 1863 [13].

White Cedar. — Poirier Blanc.

White cedar is a familiar tree of Central America and Venezuela, and in the West Indies is to be found from Hispaniola to Trinidad. In Dominica it grows commonly in the drier coastal localities.

This fine timber tree is said by the Caribs to exist as « red » and « white » varieties of which the former is preferred for timber. Poirier wood lasts well in salt water, and is used for the ribs and for the built-up sides of dugouts; it is employed also in the construction of mortars, wooden bowls, floor boards, and the like. The bark of the tree, used as a plaster, is said to cure corns. The leaves, either whole or chopped up finely, are placed on sores as a poultice. For a further use of this species see *Ipomoea pes-caprae*.

[314] [396] [278] [752]

Specimen citation: 839, 3292.

GESNERIACEAE. Gesneria Family.

Episcia melittifolia (Linnaeus) Martius, Nov. Gen. **3**: 42. 1829.

L'Oseille.

A beautiful herbaceous plant common in moist ravines and wet forests of Dominica and Guadeloupe, principally at middle elevations.

[278] The leaves and pink flowers of this species, like those of *Begonia dominicalis* (also called l'oseille) are used by the Caribs to make a tea for colds.

Specimen citation: 827, 828, 829, 830, 1162, 1199, 1345, 1444, 1855, 2212, 2335, 3122, 3241, 3555.

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[13] The leaves of this species vary from a unifoliolate to a multifoliolate condition often on the same plant. A number of segregates have been described based on incomplete specimens showing these variations.

13: Hodge & Taylor N, E-5 (1930-1956) 1957
ST13 Callinago ST13

A woody vine common in the American tropics and found in Dominica at lower elevations.

Flowers of branda, together with those of *Petrea kohautiana*, are brewed by the Caribs into a tea used as an abortive.

Specimen citation: 683, 692.

Erithalis fruticosa Linnaeus, Syst. ed. 10. 930. 1759.

Black Torch. — Bois Chandelle, Bois Flambeau. — *túli* (« torch »; cf. Tupi *turi*).

This shrubby tree is widely distributed in the Caribbean region, being found in southern Florida, the West Indies, and Central America. In Dominica bois chandelle grows commonly in the low scrubby thickets of the windward coast.

The extremely hard, durable, wood is used by the Island Caribs for piles and posts and indeed wherever a timber is needed for contact with the ground. An inflammable resin is located in the wood which is split and bound into torches. These torches, about three to four feet long and three to four inches in diameter, burn rapidly and last for approximately two hours. The soot of burnt *túli* wood was formerly used by the Caribs as a substitute for burnt gommier (*Dacryodes excelsa*) gum.

Specimen citation: 15 (T), 684, 3291.

Exostemma sanctae-luciae (Kentish) J. Britten, Journ. of Bot. 53: 138. 1915.

Exostemma floribundum Roemer & Schultes, Syst. 5: 19. 1819.

Quina. — *utáuaho*.

This species ranges through the Lesser Antilles.

From the bark of quina Caribs make a concentrated decoction which is employed chiefly as an emetic and purgative. When combined with the pounded leaves of marigold (*Wedelia trilobata*) and immortel (*Erythrina corallodendron* var. *bicolor* Krukoff) the decoction is also given to women to induce expulsion of the placenta after childbirth. Canoe paddles are fashioned from the wood.

Specimen citation: 139 (T).

Genipa americana Linnaeus, Syst. Nat. ed. 10. 931. 1759.

Genip. — *álasibíkai* (m), *sáua* (w).

13: Hodge & Taylor N, E-5 (1930-1956) 1957
ST13 Callinago ST13

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Coccoloba uvifera (L.) Jacq.	Polygonaceae
Coccothrinax martinicensis Becc.	Palmae
Euterpe dominicana L. H. Bailey	Palmae
Gynerium sagittatum (Aubl.) Beauv.	Gramineae
Heliconia bihai L.	Musaceae
Heliconia caribaea Lam.	Musaceae
Ischnosiphon arouma (Aubl.) Koern.	Marantaceae
Monstera pertusa (L.) de Vriese	Araceae
Pandanus utilis Bory	Pandanaceae
Passiflora laurifolia L.	Passifloraceae
Philodendron oxycardium Schott	Araceae
Picramnia pentandra Sw.	Simaroubaceae
Vetiveria zizanioides (L.) Nash.	Gramineae

Plant source of materials used in Building or Construction

824X
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Amanoa caribaea Kr. & Urb.	Euphorbiaceae
Andira inermis H. B. K.	Leguminosae
Antirrhoea coriacea (Vahl) Urb.	Rubiaceae
Bursera simaruba (L.) Sarg.	Burseraceae
Byrsonima spicata (Cav.) DC.	Malphigiaceae
Calophyllum antillanum Britton	Guttiferae
Carapa guianensis Aubl.	Meliaceae
Chimarrhis cymosa Jacq.	Rubiaceae
Dacryodes excelsa Vahl	Burseraceae
Guatteria caribaea Urb.	Annonaceae
Gynerium sagittatum (Aubl.) Beauv.	Gramineae
Licania ternatensis Hook. f.	Rosaceae
Manilkara nitida (Sesse & Moc.) Dub.	Sapotaceae
Mastichodendron foetidissimum (Jacq.) Lam.	Sapotaceae
Meliosma herbertii Rolfe	Sabiaceae
Ocotea sp.	Lauraceae
Ormosia monosperma (Sw.) Urb.	Leguminosae
Oxythece fabrilis Pierre	Sapotaceae
Pithecellobium jupunba (Willd.) Urb.	Leguminosae
Richeria grandis Vahl	Euphorbiaceae
Simarouba amara Aubl.	Simaroubaceae
Stigmaphyllon puberum (L. C. Rich.) A. Juss.	Malphigiaceae
Symphonia globulifera L. f.	Guttiferae
Tabebuia pallida (Lindl.) Miers	Bignoniaceae
Terminalia catappa L.	Combretaceae
Tovomita plumieri Griseb.	Guttiferae
Vitex divaricata Sw.	Verbenaceae

Plant sources of materials used in Canoe Contruction

824X
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Carapa guianensis Aubl.	Meliaceae
Cecropia peltata L.	Moraceae

13: Hodge & Taylor N, E-5 (1930-1956) 1957
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Chrysophyllum argenteum Jacq.	Sapotaceae
Dacryodes excelsa Vahl	Burseraceae
Daphnopsis caribaea Grisb.	Thymeliaceae
Guatteria caribaea Urb.	Annonaceae
Hibiscus tiliaceus L.	Malvaceae
Sterculia caribaea R. Br.	Sterculiaceae
Tabebuia pallida (Lindl.) Miers	Bignoniaceae
Tapura antillana Gleason	Dichapetalaceae

Plant sources of Cordage or Twine

Ananas comosus (L.) Merr.	Bromeliaceae
Bambusa vulgaris Schrad.	Graminеae
Daphnopsis caribaea Grisb.	Thymeliaceae
Furcraea tuberosa Ait. f.	Amaryllidaceae
Gossypium barbadense L.	Malvaceae
Gossypium vitifolium Lam.	Malvaceae
Hibiscus tiliaceus L.	Malvaceae
Sterculia caribaea R. Br.	Sterculiaceae
Stigmaphyllon puberum (L. C. Rich.) A. Juss.	Malphigiaceae

Plant sources of Dyes, Pigments, or Tannins

Anacardium occidentale L.	Anacardiaceae
Bixa orellana L.	Bixaceae
Byrsonima spicata (Cav.) DC.	Malphigiaceae
Cornutia pyramidata L.	Verbenaceae
Curcuma longa L.	Zingiberaceae
Dacryodes excelsa Vahl	Burseraceae
Genipa americana L.	Rubiaceae
Heliconia bihai L.	Musaceae
Heliconia caribaea Lam.	Musaceae
Picramnia pentandra Sw.	Simaroubaceae

Plant sources of Fish Drugs

Clibadium sylvestre (Aubl.) Baill.	Compositae
Diospyros ebenaster Retz.	Ebenaceae
Lonchocarpus benthamianus Pittier	Leguminosae
Lonchocarpus latifolius (Willd.) H. B. K.	Leguminosae
Neurolaena lobata (L.) R. Br.	Compositae
Pithecellobium jupunba (Willd.) Urb.	Leguminosae

Plant sources of Food or Beverage

Acrocomia aculeata (Jacq.) Lodd.	Palmae
Aframomum granum-paradisi (Hook.) K. Schum.	Zingiberaceae
Aiphanes sp.	Palmae